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## A PHOTON SOURCE

Field of the Invention

The present invention broadly relates to a photon  
5 source and relates particularly, though not exclusively,  
to a photon source suitable for quantum key distribution.

Background of the Invention

For many applications, such as a quantum key  
10 distribution, photon sources are required that provide  
single photons or entangled multiple photons. Colour  
centres in diamond, for example, could be used for single  
photon emission. Such colour centres typically comprise at  
least one optically active impurity atom, such as a  
15 nitrogen atom, which is positioned adjacent to a vacancy  
in the diamond matrix. Such nitrogen-vacancy (N-V) centres  
are excited using an optical or electronic excitation  
source and are typically arranged to emit single photons  
having a wavelength in the vicinity of 637nm. However, the  
20 single photons are emitted isotropically, which makes the  
collection and guiding of the emitted photons very  
difficult. Usually an objective lens, accurately aligned  
to a single colour centre, is used to collect the emitted  
photons, but optical losses at optical interfaces can be  
25 significant and this collection technique is generally  
cumbersome and not very robust. Further, optical lenses  
are difficult to combine with integrated technology and  
also make cooling or heating of the device more difficult.

For the implementation of quantum key distribution  
30 and other applications that require single photons  
technological advancement in the generation of the single  
photons is required.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention provides in a first aspect a photon source comprising:

5 an optical waveguide and

a material comprising at least one colour centre, the or each colour centre being arranged for photon emission and the material having been grown so that the material is bonded to the optical waveguide and in use at least some  
10 of the photons emitted by the or each colour centre are guided in the optical waveguide.

The present invention provides in a second aspect a photon source comprising:

15 an optical waveguide incorporating a material having at least one colour centre arranged for photon emission, the material being incorporated so that in use at least some of the photons emitted from the or each colour centre are guided in the optical waveguide.

20

Because the material is bonded to the waveguide and/or the material is incorporated in the optical waveguide, the or each colour centre is coupled to the waveguide. Consequently the photon source according to  
25 embodiments of the first and second aspect of the present invention has the advantage that not necessarily further optical components are required to direct the emitted single photons to the waveguide.

The photon source may be relatively robust and small,  
30 may be integrated and typically is relatively easy to cool or heat. In addition, a close association of the or each colour centre with the waveguide is beneficial for the efficiency of the photon source as colour centres are

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often isotropic photon emitters. The coupling of the or each colour centre with the waveguide may also result in improved stability and durability of the photon source.

Throughout this specification, the term "colour  
5 centre" is used for any optically active atomic, molecular or vacancy centre from which photons may be emitted including atomic, molecular or vacancy centres which are arranged for a decay of an excited state via emission of a single photon or multiple photons. For example, the  
10 colour centre may be arranged for emission of single photons or multiple photons having wavelengths inside and/or outside the visible range.

In one embodiment of the first and second aspects of the present invention the or each colour centre is  
15 arranged for the emission of single photons.

The term "emission of single photons" is used for the emission of only one photon at a time. For example, if the or each colour centre is arranged for the emission of single photons, the or each colour centre may emit in use  
20 a sequence or pulse of single (individual) photons.

In specific embodiments of the first and second aspects of the present invention the photon source is a source of single photons and therefore is a photon source that does not simultaneously emit two or more photons. For  
25 example, the photon source may comprise one colour centre for emission of single photons. The photon source may comprise more than one colour centres, but in this case the photon source typically is arranged so that at a given time only one colour centre is excited and emits a photon.

30 In other specific embodiments of the first and second aspects of the present invention the photon source is arranged for emission of entangled photons. In this case the photon source typically comprises at least two colour

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centres which are arranged to emit together at least two entangled photons. The photon source typically comprises at least one pair of colour centres which is arranged for the emission of a pair of entangled photons. In a  
5 variation of this embodiment the photon source may comprise one or more colour centres and each colour centre is itself arranged for the emission of entangled photons.

In the first and second aspects of the present invention the material typically has a diamond structure.  
10 and typically is a diamond material such as a synthetic diamond single or polycrystalline material.

In the first and the second aspect of the present invention the waveguide typically has a core region and the material typically is grown on a portion of the core  
15 region of the waveguide.

In the photon source according to the first or the second aspects of the present invention the material may be indirectly bonded to the waveguide. For example, a layer of another material may be positioned between the  
20 material and the optical waveguide. However, the material typically is directly bonded to the waveguide.

In the photon source according to the second aspect of the present invention the material may be embedded in the optical waveguide. The material may also be a part of  
25 the waveguide. For example, the material may comprise a core portion or the entire core may be composed of the material. In one specific embodiment the waveguide comprises a core that is composed of the material, such as diamond, and the or each colour centre is formed in the  
30 core of the waveguide. For example, the diamond core may be formed first and the or each colour centre may be generated in the diamond core (eg by implantation).

At least a portion of the length of the waveguide may

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be composed of diamond and in one specific embodiment the entire waveguide is composed of diamond.

In the photon source according to the first or second aspect of the present invention the or each colour centre  
5 typically comprises an impurity or impurities in the diamond material. For example, the or each impurity may be a nitrogen atom positioned adjacent a vacancy such that a nitrogen-vacancy (N-V) colour centre is formed. The or  
each impurity may also be a nickel-related colour centre  
10 commonly referred to as a "NE8" colour centre. For example, pairs of such colour centres may be arranged for the emission of pairs of entangled photons.

In the first and second aspects of the present invention the waveguide may be provided in any form that  
15 is arranged to guide photons. For example, the waveguide may be an optical fibre. Alternatively, the waveguide may be a planar waveguide. In either case the waveguide may comprise a core region that typically is surrounded by a core-surrounding region which has a lower refractive index  
20 than the core region.

Alternatively or additionally, the waveguide may comprise a number of light-confining elements, such as tubular portions that may be hollow. The light-confining elements may be arranged about the core region so that  
25 light can be guided in the core region. The core region may be solid and the light-confining elements may result in an average refractive index of a core-surrounding region being lower than of the core region.

The light-confining elements may also be arranged so  
30 that a photonic crystal waveguide is formed having photonic bandgap in the core-surrounding region. In this case the core region may be hollow or may comprise defects or impurities that locally destroy the photonic bandgap

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and thereby enable guiding of photons in the core region.

In specific embodiments of the first and second aspect of the present invention the material is positioned in a cavity which is located in the waveguide, typically  
5 in or adjacent a core region of the waveguide. The cavity typically is an optical cavity and may be partially hollow or may at least in part be filled with a material that has a different refractive index than the core region. In this case the photon emission of the or each colour centre may  
10 be less isotropic and photons may be preferentially emitted into an enhanced cavity mode. Consequently, the optical cavity may improve the efficiency of the photon source.

15 The present invention provides in a third aspect a method of fabricating a photon source comprising:  
providing an optical waveguide and  
growing a material on or in association with the optical waveguide in a manner so that at least one colour  
20 centre is formed in the material.

The material typically is grown in a manner such that the material is bonded to the optical waveguide and in use at least some of the photons emitted from the or each  
25 colour centre are guided in the optical waveguide. The material typically is grown so that the material is directly bonded to the waveguide. Alternatively, the material may be grown so that the material is indirectly bonded to the optical waveguide and a layer is positioned  
30 between the optical waveguide and the material.

The photon source typically is a source of single photons or may alternatively be a source of pairs of entangled photons such as pairs of entangled photons.

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The optical waveguide may be any type of optical waveguide including any type of planar waveguide and optical fibres. For example, the optical waveguide may comprise a core region that is surrounded by a core-surrounding region which has a lower refractive index than the core region.

Alternatively or additionally, the optical waveguide may comprise a number of light-confining elements, such as tubular portions, that are arranged about the core region. The light-confining elements may also be arranged so that a photonic crystal waveguide is formed having photonic bandgap in the core-surrounding region.

The method may comprise the additional step of forming at least one recess in the optical waveguide. For example, the waveguide may be elongated and may have a core and a core surrounding region and at least one recess may be formed at an end-face of the waveguide in the core region. The or each recess typically is etched in the core region using an etch-process that preferentially etches material of the core region.

The material may comprise diamond crystals having the or each colour centre. The step of growing the material typically involves chemical vapour deposition (CVD). The step of growing may also comprise growing the material in the or each recess, for example at an edge associated with the or each recess. The inventors have observed that, dependent on the growth conditions, favourable growth of the material may occur at the or each edge associated with the or each recess. The or each edge typically is at or near the core region and therefore the or each recess has the advantage that the diamond crystals predominantly grow at or near the core region.

If material is grown at an end-face of the waveguide,

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the method may comprise the step of splicing (fusion or otherwise) the end-face with an end-face of another waveguide. In a specific embodiment the material is grown at an end-face and in the or each recess and the method  
5 comprises the step of fusing the end-face with an end-face of another waveguide so that the or each recess is closed and forms a cavity embedding the material having the or each colour centre. In this case the material typically comprises one colour centre.

10 After the formation of the colour centre, the colour centre may be activated using a suitable excitation source such as suitable laser radiation or electrons. The method may also comprise the step of analysing if only one colour centre is present in the photon source by analysing the  
15 photons emitted from the or each colour centre.

The present invention provides in a fourth aspect a method of fabricating a photon source comprising an optical waveguide, the method comprising the steps of:

20 fabricating an optical waveguide incorporating a material in which at least one colour centre for photon emission can be formed and

forming the or each colour centre in the material in a manner so that in use at least some of the emitted  
25 photons are guided in the optical waveguide.

The material may be embedded in another portion of the optical waveguide.

The optical waveguide may have a core and the  
30 material forms a part of the core. The core may also be composed of the material.

The present invention provides in a fifth aspect a



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photon source fabricated by the above-defined method.

The present invention provides in a sixth aspect a quantum key distribution system comprising the photon  
5 source according to the first aspect of the present invention.

Because the material is bonded to and/or incorporated in the waveguide and the or each colour centre is coupled  
10 to the waveguide, the quantum key distribution system comprising the above-defined photon source may be of improved practicality and efficiency.

The present invention will be more fully understood from the following description of specific embodiments of  
15 the invention. The description is provided with reference to the accompanying drawings.

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 (a) and (b) shows schematic cross-sectional  
20 representations of photon sources according to embodiments of the present invention,

Figure 2 (a) and (b) shows scanning electron micrographs of photon sources according to other  
embodiments of the present invention,

25 Figure 3 shows a diagram illustrating the fabrication of a photon source according to a further embodiment of the present invention, and

Figure 4 shows a schematic representation of a photon source during fabrication according to yet another  
30 embodiment of the invention.

#### Detailed Description of Specific Embodiments

Referring initially to Figure 1 (a), a photon source

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10 according to a specific embodiment of the present invention is now described. The photon source 10 comprises an optical waveguide 12 having a core 14 and a cladding 16. In this embodiment the cladding 16 comprises a  
5 material that has a refractive index lower than that of the core 14. A diamond crystal 18 is embedded in the core 14. The diamond crystal 18 comprises a colour centre which in use emits single photons. In this embodiment, the colour centre comprises a vacancy in the lattice of the  
10 diamond crystal and an adjacent nitrogen atom that replaces another carbon atom so that a nitrogen-vacancy (NV) centre is formed. Laser radiation, for example having a wavelength of 514 nm or 532nm, is used to excite the colour centre and the decay of the excited state results  
15 in the emission of a single photon.

It is to be appreciated that alternatively the photon source 10 may comprise any other suitable colour centre. In a variation of this embodiment, the colour centre may also be arranged for the emission of entangled photons.  
20 Further, the photon source 10 may comprise more than one colour centre which are arranged for the emission of entangled photons.

In this embodiment, the diamond crystal is embedded in the core 14 of the waveguide 12. Figure 1 (b) shows a  
25 variation of this embodiment. The shown photon source 20 comprises a crystal 18 that is grown on end-face 22. In both cases the colour centre is coupled to the waveguide and no further optical components are required to direct the emitted single photons into the waveguide. Further,  
30 the close association of the colour centre with the waveguide may result in a larger proportion of the photons being guided in the waveguide and therefore in increased efficiency of the photon source.

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In this embodiment the core 14 is composed of germanium doped silica and the cladding 16 is composed of silica. It is to be appreciated that the waveguide 12 may in variations of this embodiment be provided in any  
5 suitable form. Both optical fibres and planar waveguides may be used. For example, in an alternative embodiment the waveguide may comprise a number of light-confining elements, such as tubular portions that may be hollow and that may be arranged around a core region. The light-  
10 confining elements may also be arranged so that a photonic crystal waveguide is formed having a photonic bandgap in the core-surrounding region.

Figure 2(a) shows a scanning electron microscopy micrograph. The micrograph shows end-faces of optical  
15 fibres 30 on which diamond crystals 31 with colour centres are grown. Figure 2(b) shows a scanning electron micrograph of the diamond crystals 31 on a fibre end-face with a larger magnification. The concentric rings visible in Figure 2 (b) are due to etching of the doped depressed  
20 cladding region that surrounds the core region. The single crystals in the centre Figure 2 (b) are located on the core region.

Figure 3 illustrates the fabrication of a photon source according to an embodiment of the present  
25 invention. In this fabrication process diamond crystals having the colour centres grown on end-faces of optical waveguides (optical fibres or planar waveguides). The end-faces with diamond crystals are then fused with end-faces of bare waveguides thus embedding respective diamond  
30 crystals with respective colour centres in respective fused fibre cores. A 514 or 532 nm pump - laser source is coupled into the fibre and the radiation excites the (N-V) colour centre resulting in emission of a photon having a

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wavelength in the vicinity of 637 nm from the colour centre.

Excitation may also be achieved by incidence of the pump source on the waveguide at 90 degrees to the direction of propagation, proximate to the colour centre. This has the added advantage of preventing the pump wavelength from travelling down the waveguide. Should the pump wavelength need to be removed from the waveguide, a Bragg grating would be used in the device or external to the device.

It is to be appreciated that in alternative embodiments the colour centres may be excited electrically. For example, electrodes may be applied on two opposing side portions of the waveguide and an alternating electrical voltage may be applied to the electrodes having a frequency chosen so that the colour centres are excited. The photon source may also have an output which has a gate that is electrically controlled.

If the waveguides are optical fibres, initially the optical fibres are stripped and cleaved to form high quality end-faces. Bundles of the cleaved fibres are assembled and secured in a tantalum (or other suitably non-reactive material) tube and may be ultrasonically scratched with a diamond powder containing alcohol suspension. These procedures act to produce diamond nucleation sites or seeds which promote diamond growth (steps 33 (a) and (b)). The fibres (or planar waveguides) are then cleaned and mounted in a sample holder for diamond growth in a chemical vapour deposition (CVD) reactor (the CVD reactor is not shown).

In this embodiment a 1.5 kW microwave CVD reactor (fabricated by AsTex) is used to grow diamond crystallites on the fibre end-faces (step 34).

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After the sample is loaded inside the reactor chamber, the chamber is evacuated to a vacuum pressure (for example  $10^{-3}$  Torr, and may be lower if required). The sample is heated using an induction heater. In this

5 embodiment the chamber is filled with hydrogen; methane and nitrogen in ratios of, for example, 99% hydrogen, 0.7% methane and 0.3 % nitrogen. The chamber is brought up to a pressure (for example 30 Torr) and the gases are then flowed through at this constant ratio and pressure.

10 Microwaves are guided into the reactor chamber and excite the gases to form a plasma. Diamond then grows on the substrate located under or slightly in the plasma.

After the growth of diamond crystals on the waveguide end-faces the diamond crystals are embedded by splicing

15 the respective end-faces with the end-faces of bare waveguides to form a virtually seamless strand of optical waveguide with a diamond crystal embedded in the waveguide core (step 36). Waveguide splicing may also be achieved using index matching glues or finger splicing devices.

20 The formed photon source is operated on a pulsed laser source, such as a pulsed 532 nm laser (step 38, the laser is not shown). On the output of the fibre, the pump frequency is filtered with an attenuation filter or grating. The laser pulses, once propagating along the

25 fibre, require no further alignment with respect to the diamond because of the diamond's location on the fibre core. This incidental spatial filtering ensures the excitation only of the colour centre located in the core. To verify single photon emission anti-bunching experiments

30 may be performed as discussed in A. Beveratos et al, Phys. Rev. Lett. 89, 187901 (2002) and in R.Brouri et al Opt. Lett. 25, 1294 (2000).

As for the embodiment shown in Figure 1 and described

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above, it is to be appreciated that in an alternative embodiment the photon source may be fabricated so that it is arranged for the emission of entangled photons.

Figure 4 shows a photon source during fabrication according to another embodiment of the invention. Figure 4 shows an optical waveguide 40 (either optical fibre or planar waveguide) having a core 42 and a cladding 44. A recess 46 was etched into the core 42 from end-face 48. For example, the recess may be etched using a wet etching process. In this embodiment, an etching process is used that preferentially etches the core material so as to form the recess 46 in the core 42. In this example, the core 42 is composed of germanium doped silica and the cladding 44 is composed of silica. A 48% hydrofluoric acid solution is used to preferentially etch the core from end-face 48. As the relative etch rates of core and cladding material are known, it is possible to control the depth of the recess 46.

A diamond crystal 49 is then grown within the recess 46. The inventors have observed that nucleation of the diamond material during CVD growth predominantly occurs at edges such as edges of recess 46. Therefore, the recess in the core has the advantage that the diamond crystals predominantly grow at or near the core 46 when end-face 48 is exposed to the chemical vapour of the chemical vapour deposition. The end-face 48 is then fused to end-face 50 of another optical fibre 52 so that the recess forms a closed cavity in which the diamond crystal 49 is positioned. An efficient optical cavity may be formed by adding mirrors to each end of the cavity enclosing the diamond crystal. For example, the mirrors may comprise Bragg gratings at either end of the cavity.

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As indicated above, the photon emission from colour centres typically is isotropic. However when the colour centre is embedded in a waveguide, the surrounding medium is not isotropic. Just as propagation of an optical signal  
5 along the core of an optical fibre is favoured over propagation transverse to the fibre, so too is propagation of photons emitted from the colour centre. This means that the spontaneous emission will be stronger in the direction of the waveguide (this enhancement is due to the Purcell  
10 effect). In this embodiment, the spontaneous photon emission in the direction of the core is further enhanced because the colour centre is positioned in the optical cavity formed by recess 46 and mirrors. In this embodiment, the optical cavity is elongated and mainly  
15 hollow and therefore increases the effective intensity of "empty space" along the core and hence increase the spontaneous emission in a direction along the core. Such cavity enhancement is particularly advantageous for transform limited pulses or coherent photon pulses.

20 In one specific embodiment of the present invention any the photon source as described above forms a part of a a quantum key distribution system For general details about the operation of a quantum key distribution systems reference is made to A. Beveratos et al, Phys. Rev. Lett.  
25 89, 187901 (2002).

Although the invention has been described with reference to particular examples, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the invention may be embodied in many other forms. For example, the colour  
30 centres may not comprise nitrogen-vacancies but may for example comprise nickel and nitrogen atoms. For other examples of colour centres reference is made to "Optical Properties of Diamond", A Data Handbook, Zaitsev, A.M.

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Further, the material having the colour centre may not necessarily be diamond and may not be deposited on a portion of a waveguide. If diamond crystals are present, 5 the crystals may be provided in form nano, micro, single, or poly crystals. For example, the material may be deposited on a layer that is formed on the waveguide or may be formed elsewhere and mechanically coupled to the waveguide and embedded within the waveguide.

10 Alternatively, the waveguide may also comprise a core that is formed from the material, such as diamond, and in which the or each colour centre is formed. Further, the entire waveguide may be formed from diamond.

In addition it is to be appreciated that the material 15 having the or each colour centre may also be mechanically be embedded in the waveguide. For example, a hole may be etched into the waveguide and the material may be inserted into the hole which may then be closed.

It is also to be appreciated that the photon source 20 may be used for any application which requires such a photon source. This includes quantum key distribution but also includes applications in other fields of optics including quantum optics and applications in the area of research.

25 Further, it is to be appreciated that the reference that is being made to prior art publications does not constitute an admission that the publication forms a part of the common general knowledge in the art, in Australia or any other country.